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MISCELLANY.

[From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1830.]

THE FAWN'S LEAP.

A LEGEND OF THE NATCHEZ.
On! on! fleet hart! the blood hounds press thy track.
Hunting Song.

THE avidity with which every class of readers dwells upon the narrative of personal prowess, national legends, or remote tradition, is powerfully identified with the springs of human action, and traces its origin to the most intense impulses agitating the heart of man.

They are, for the most part, the infatuated relation of motives and actions finding a sympathetic response in every bosom, while they possess that unity and simplicity to which may be referred all that we understand by grandeur and sublimity, whether in the wonders of inanimate creation, the deep fountains of human feeling, or tempestuous passion of the soul.

The early intercourse of the European with the American aborigines, once the undisputed masters of a country whence violence and fraud, under foul pretexts and specious names, have expelled them, could its annals have been perpetuated, would present to the inquirer, at this day, incidents worthy the pen of the historian and the sympathies of the philanthropist. The admirer of that kind of reading to which allusion has been made, and of traits of character developed under strong excitement, the expansion of feelings and passions uncontrolled by artificial institutions, and displayed amid peril adventure, would possess a fund of intellectual treasure, now irrefragably lost to his researches.

Among the numerous tribes whose history and misfortunes have aroused our curiosity, or claimed our sympathy, there are none presenting incidents fraught with higher interest, than that which inhabited the fertile region lying between the luxuriant vales of Second Creek and St. Catherine, and the high bluffs of the Mississippi. A melancholy record of their numbers and power is seen in the isolated mounds and verdant places of the dead; while a city, seated on enduring hills, will transmit to posterity the brief, but bloody story of the ill-fated Natchez.

Such are the reflections which come in upon the mind, and knock at the heart, of the solitary wanderer in the silent valleys and deep solitudes of the Mississippi; or mingle with the visions while he reposes beneath the impenetrable shade of magnificent oaks, flinging up their stupendous arms and spreading out their perennial verdure over the graves of a nation!

I have, elsewhere, detailed the accident to which I was indebted for an acquaintance with an aged Indian, the sole relic of the Natchez tribe. It has ripened into intimacy; and the partiality I have always indulged for deep forests and silent musings among the beauties of nature, is enhanced by the society of a companion of congenial taste, and one who is the only sensible link between the thousands who moulder around us, and that busy world on whose verge he awaits the mandate that will reunite him with kindred spirits.

It was in a mood produced by such a train of thought, that I found myself in company with an aged friend, on a bright and beautiful evening in May. We were strolling along the ledges and precipices known by the name of the "Ellis Cliffs," lying like a huge barrier in grim repose against the eastern bank of the Mississippi. The sun was descending gloriously, and the broad green band of the western forest looked like a giant emerald, girt with sapphire, and set in billows of fretted gold. His declining rays lighted the summits of these bare and inaccessible peaks, which, like ruined towers, shoot up their desolate heads into the mists that float far above the bed of the river; or glanced on the polished green of the silver pine, displaying in all their magnificence those sparkling changes from which it takes its name: and the rough branches and wiry leaves of this hardy tree responded a plaintive melody to the sullen roar of the river blast, as it struggled up the deep fissures and narrow defiles of the wild and rugged scenery. Two hundred and fifty feet below the Mississippi rolled on in grandeur. The mighty waters moved in silence; but the whirling eddy, bearing up against the course of the flood and bellowing with the voice of a distant cataract, seemed to return, as if in vengeance, upon the barrier set there to stay his power. Immense masses of earth, thus undermined & detached from the cliffs, and the crash of the falling trees, as they thundered into the abyss, fearfully attested the depth and resistless force of the current.

On the opposite shore lay in beautiful contrast the fertile plains of Louisiana. King's Point, with the adjoining plantations, looked like an extended map. Distance invested every object an appearance of softness and serenity; while the sun, casting his mellow lustre over

all, imparted an air of deep tranquillity and quiet loveliness. Turning now to the left, a new and exquisite landscape met the eye. We beheld the river thro' an immense aperture, formed, as if by a convulsion of nature, in the bosom of the cliffs, driving on between romantic heights and luxuriant plains, and pursuing his majestic course until the forests, seeming to unite, enveloped his waters in verdure and distance.

I was contemplating this scenery in mute admiration, and did not observe that my companion had disappeared, and that the day was rapidly approaching its close. I now wound a hunting bugle, as a signal, and my dog, who had followed the old man, came bounding towards me. I soon heard his answering halloo far below, and with Carlo as a pilot, but not without difficulty, reached the spot where he stood. He seemed much elated by some discovery, and pointed, with evident exultation, to a wide fissure, running directly across a narrow ridge: its bottom was apparently on a level with the river, which must have been above one hundred feet lower than our position, and possessed a width of perhaps twenty feet. I approached the edge cautiously, gazing into it with an unsteady eye and whirling brain, and was relieved when the restoring gravity of the Indian permitted me to withdraw from the place. We hastened to regain the summit. An air of satisfaction was diffused over his venerable countenance, and he mounted the steep ascent with unusual agility.

Upon questioning him, I learned that there was connected with this pass an incident, exhibiting enterprise and courage on the part of an Indian girl, and of affectionate devotion to a lover, not surpassed in the annals of ancient or modern heroism. The facts are few and simple; they had been delivered to the narrator in days of boyhood, among other occurrences worthy of remembrance, and, from the description he had received of the adventure, he entertained no doubt of its being identified with the spot we had just been contemplating.

A long peace existing between the Natchez nation and those tribes nearest to their borders, strengthened by a league against the French for mutual protection led to much friendly intercourse and reciprocal offices of regard and kindness. A casual interview between a young and gallant warrior of one of them and a Natchez girl produced impressions which matured by time, ripened into mutual attachment. Overtures were made to the family of the maiden, and presents exchanged; the union was regarded by all as auspicious, and entirely favorable to the interests of both nations; the bright moons and beautiful skies of the south never smiled on a happier pair than the warlike Alma and the dark-eyed youthful Xalissa.

About this period the arts and gold of the French prevailed over the faith of some of the nations, heretofore united with the Natchez in opposition to the intolerable oppressions heaped upon them by these adventurers. Falsehoods were invented and treacherous designs attributed to all parties in the league, thence emissaries and spies secretly sent among them. Complaint and recrimination were followed by aggression and open hostility. The consequence was, that in proportion to the friendship and good feeling, heretofore existing, was the spirit of wrath and vengeance with which these barbarians flew to arms. The hatchet was unburied, the runners bearing the red symbol of combat, passed rapidly among the tribes, and young warriors, with restraining bows and feathered shafts, painted in the grim colors and braced in the imposing costume of war, pricked their stormy passions by the inspiring songs and martial dances of their race.

The first onset was between the Natchez and the native tribe of Alma; and so sudden, that the last interview between him and Xalissa was broken off by the terrific cry of their respective tribes, summoning the youthful warriors to the work of death.

Alma, high in reputation and command, reluctantly obeyed the call. In his situation he could not but have been familiar with the existing jealousies, nor failed to perceive the evidences of the approaching crisis; but, with the hopes and wishes of a lover, he had driven from his thoughts the fatal reality, and fondly cherished the fair and joyous visions with which a sanguine imagination and youthful affection had deluded his heart. He studiously banished the gloomy anticipations of war, panted not for its dangers or glories, but sighed for days of peace and happiness with his beautiful Fawn. This was the name of Xalissa when translated into our tongue; with it well corresponded her stary, untamed eye, fringed in lashes as dark and silky as the raven plume that decked her hair; her slender form, graceful as the neck of the swan cleaving the waters of her own blue lake; and her tiny foot

and agile step, elastic as the tread of the young panther upon the quicksands of his native stream.

These day dreams of bliss were dissipated by the fierce realities of war.—They were destined to separate, and trials awaited them, eminently calculated to test their constancy, full of deep interest and big with peril.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the bloody scenes which ensued, or to detail the various fortunes that attended these destructive wars. They sprang from a fatal policy, designed by the French to weaken the Indians, while they looked on in apathy, nursing their own power for the ultimate extermination of this unfortunate people. So far as the present contest was involved, the Natchez were successful. They had routed their enemies and taken many captives, who, according to their usages of savage warfare, were condemned to torture. Among them was Alma!

All the friendly sentiments, heretofore existing between the tribes, and which partly grew out of the projected alliance were of no consideration. They had been superseded by that settled and deadly hate characteristic of barbarians, increased by the personal bravery and daring achievements of the prisoner.—Alma, perceiving that the fortune of the day was against him, made a bold but fruitless attempt to rally the discomfited forces of his country. Being dangerously wounded, and deserted by his companions, he was surrounded by the enemy. He fought with the desperation of a tiger, and strewn the ground with dead; but finally, pierced like a target with an hundred arrows, fell into the power of the Natchez. His wounds, though numerous and dangerous, were not destined to prove mortal. His athletic form, in the vigor of youth and manly strength, had been trained and hardened amidst enterprise and danger; and his soul rose superior to misfortune and suffering. This heroic bearing only exasperated his enemies and sealed his doom; but, under present prostration, he was deemed an unfit object for the extremities of an Indian execution; it was therefore deferred.

Xalissa, in the agony of her soul, had witnessed his sufferings, but dared not exhibit the sympathies she so deeply felt, or betray an emotion calculated to rouse suspicion, and thus precipitate his destiny. One thing she had resolved upon, notwithstanding the fearful obstructions opposed to her designs—to save or perish with him!

Among the Natchez were certain superannuated women, generally blind or crippled, pretending to preternatural powers and dealing in charms and witchcraft. These beldames were held in undefined and superstitious awe by young and old. Their favors were ardently sought, and their displeasure carefully avoided. They derived a support from imposture, and were rendered, by their physical infirmities, peevish and mischievous.

When captives were brought in by the warriors, their misfortunes were aggravated by every insult that the resources of savage ingenuity could suggest; and not the least were the revilings, taunts, and incantations of these hags, to whose power they were subjected preparatory to execution. They dressed themselves in strange and fantastic attire, and wore hideous masks to heighten the effect of their uncouth and antic ceremonies.—They were unquestioned in their proceedings, being avoided by all, through mingled emotions of fear and detestation.

Xalissa availed herself of this superstition to effect her designs. Habited in the disguise of these pretended magicians, she came by night to the place where Alma was confined. It was an enclosure strongly constructed of stakes sunk into the ground, and covered by like materials, firmly set on in the form of a roof. His companions had been successively led out to execution, and he lay alone, in the centre of the prison, bound to a post driven deep into the earth. On the outside a gallery, composed lightly of cane and covered with branches, sheltered a numerous guard, and the entrance was constantly occupied by a powerful Indian. These precautions interposed difficulties of no ordinary kind; the approach of Xalissa was, however, unobstructed; the Indian reverently gave way, and she was soon at the side of the prisoner. He had been accustomed to such scenes, & marked the entrance of his supposed tormentor with perfect unconcern. She performed over him various unmeaning ceremonies; she heaped abuse and insult on the victim, cast opprobrium upon his name and tribe and kneeling over him, chanted those low sad tones which warn the captive of doom and death. Then she recited the victories of the Natchez, their deeds of renown, and the glories of their ancestors, uttering new imprecations on their foes. At length, however, as the curiosity of the guard subsided, she gradu-

ally brought her face nearer to that of Alma, and, taking his hand, addressed him in a whisper.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

[From a Portsmouth (Eng.) Paper, of Oct. 13.]

HYDROPHOBIA.

DEATH OF MR. HERVEY.—On Tuesday, the 9th June last, Mr. Hervey received a slight wound in the cheek from a house dog, which he kept chained in the yard; but the hurt was so trifling that no notice was taken of it at the time. The following morning Mr. Hervey went forward to the dog to caress and fondle him, as frequently was his custom to do, when the animal immediately seized him by the fleshy part of the arm, inflicting a sad and painful wound; and it was with the greatest difficulty and exertion that Mr. Hervey could extricate himself from the dog, as the animal continued to hold fast by the first gripe he had taken. Being now apprehensive that all was not right, Mr. Hervey lost no time in repairing to Belfast, and waiting on Dr. Purdon, until his arm healed up, and he apparently began to think that the danger was not so great as he at first apprehended.—The dog had been killed immediately after biting him, so that it was not actually ascertained whether the animal was in a rabid state or not. Mr. Hervey at length began to relax in the regularity with which he had been wont to take the medicine prescribed.

Nothing particular occurred till the 1st of September, twelve weeks from the day he received the first wound. On that day, feeling ill, he sent for Dr. O'Neill, of Comber, who communicated to his friend Mr. Miller, his decided opinion that Mr. Hervey had all the symptoms of confirmed hydrophobia.—Mr. Miller then sat down by his bedside, and tried to soothe him as well as he possibly could; but he shook his head and replied, "No, Miller, I am no child; I know my fate is sealed; but the will of God be done!" He could talk of water without the smallest concern; but he seemed totally at a loss to account for the appearance of it giving him so much horror.

Having put his hand to his chin and found his beard long, he asked Mr. Miller if he thought he could shave himself. Mr. Miller, fearing that his hand would not be steady enough, proposed that the operation should be done by another person. The application of the soap to the face of the patient made him shudder with voluntary dread; but after preparing himself, and shutting his eyes, he was at last able to allow the operation to proceed. Whenever the razor touched his face a slight shudder succeeded. Mr. McCullough and Mr. Miller remained with him during the night. He tried to take some milk, but when it was placed before him he felt a slight shock on touching it. He was at length able to take two or three sips; when suddenly raising himself in the bed, and speaking very rapidly, he said he was choking, and cried out for a door to be opened; but no sooner was this done, than he exclaimed, "Oh! shut—shut—shut—the air, the cold air—I cannot bear it!" He shortly afterwards took some morphia dropped on sugar. In a few minutes more, he called for one of his friends, and requested him to hold his head that he might try to sleep.—Mr. Miller complied; but in about three minutes afterwards he was seized with a spasm, accompanied by horrid and terrific distortion of countenance. Mr. Miller complied; but in about three minutes afterwards he was seized with a spasm, accompanied by horrid and terrific distortion of countenance. Mr. Miller rushed from the bed in an agony of horror, and had only sufficient strength to tell Mr. McCullough to take his place. Instantly Mr. Hervey jumped up in bed, crying to his horror struck and almost paralysed friends, "I see you, boys—I see you, boys!" and then, as it were, mastering his excruciating agony by a powerful effort, he continued in a calm but scarcely less terrific tone, "it is all over—call the house—send for a doctor." His friends gazed in speechless horror for a few seconds; and the silence was at last broken by the unfortunate sufferer, who, observing that they were making a movement as if to leave the room, called out, Miller, Miller, do not leave me—be a man; "his over, and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." His friends being somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered "above stairs," and desired Mr. M. to call them. When that gentleman left the room, Mr. Hervey said to Mr. McCullough that he would come out of the bed. This Mr. McCullough protested against; and the other immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me. I am perfectly in my senses; but oh! that awful moment is beyond the power of man to bear. If you leave me, I cannot pre-

vent myself from jumping out of the window." His friend assured me he would not leave him, and requested him to lie down. He replied with much vehemence, "Oh! do not ask me, do not ask!" but immediately added, "sure you are not afraid of me? indeed, you need not be afraid;" and his friend protesting that he was not, he held out his hand with an affectionate look: "Shake hands with me," said he; and then, grasping Mr. McCullough's hand he blessed him. In a moment he became perfectly calm; his voice resumed its usual tone, and his countenance its wonted serenity. By this time Mr. Miller had returned from sending for the doctor, and awakening the inmates of the house. Calmly and collectedly the sufferer then addressed his friend: "I did not expect this so soon. I thought I should have had a little more warning. I knew it was to come, but did not expect it till to-morrow." His aunt and a young lady, also a relation, came into the room. He shook them both affectionately by the hand, and said, "I would be glad to kiss you, but dare not, for fear of consequences." During one of the intervals, hearing his watch tick on the table, he said, "is not that my watch?" On being told that it was, he called one of his friends forward, to whom he expressed himself under many obligations. "Here my dear friend," said he, "take this watch and wear it as a memento of your friend, poor John Hervey: and when you have occasion to look how time passes, sometimes think of me, and the circumstances under which I gave you this memorial of my friendship." He made several beautiful prayers, and then asked Mr. Reed, a young clergyman, who was present, and of whom he expressed a very high opinion, to pray with him. This was immediately complied with. He spoke of a young friend who died about three years ago, to whom he was very much attached.

The fits now became more frequent, and he requested Mr. McCullough and Mr. Miller to hold his hands. Every attack now continued longer, and appeared more severe. At about half past one o'clock, he said he felt a curious sensation—it was in his limbs, as if he were pricked with the finest needles—a prickling, as if the finest silver-barbed arrows were darting through every portion of his body; he said, it was altogether a most delightful sensation.—His nerves became most sensitive. The least noise in the room—a change in the light of a candle—the moving of a shadow on the wall—relaxation or compression of the hands of those who held him, gave him the most excruciating pain, and he would exclaim, with a heart rending voice, that it was cruel so to use him. Shortly after this, the saliva began to make a noise in his throat; he lost his voice; but he showed, by significant gestures, that he was perfectly aware of all that was passing around him. As the fits came on him, he appeared to place himself in that position as if he wished to rest on his head and heels, while his body moved quickly up and down, accompanying such motion with an agonizing groan. These fits at length ceased, and he lay from 10 to 15 minutes so still that all except those in the bed room with him supposed he was either dead or dying. Suddenly with a voice loud and strong, as if in perfect health, he exclaimed, "here boys do your duty." The awful moment which he had dreaded, and vainly hoped to escape, had come. He instantly became dreadfully convulsed, every muscle was distended to its utmost stretch, while the spasms, commenced at the stomach, seemed to roll up like a large mass to his throat, where the breath rattled hideously, as if vainly seeking a vent. Mr. McCullough and Mr. Miller immediately seized his wrist, while the Rev. Mr. Reid laid himself down across him. He struggled dreadfully, and appeared to wish to get himself out of bed. He screamed with the most appalling agony, and called for Dr. O'Donnell to cut his jugular vein. He besought his friends about him to put an end to his horrible torments, if they had the spark of pity remaining in them. Some of his laborers came in and assisted in holding him down. So intolerable was the agony of the sufferer, that he threatened to bite those who held him, if they did not kill or let him up.

Fearing that the courage of the men might fail, Mr. Miller called on them to remain firm, if they valued their existence. Upon hearing this the tortured sufferer exclaimed, "Miller, you savage, I will never forgive you!" He continued beseeching those about him alternately, to put an end to his pain: when, finding all ineffectual, he cried out, "If the soul be allowed to haunt those who have done them wrong, I will return and torment you all." He then ceased shouting, but three or four times he was heard to say in an under tone, "Severe, terrible!" in a manner that showed he was perfectly sensible, though the agony

in the reign of the paroxysm was too great for even man in his senses to bear. His voice began to change, as if suffocating; he could articulate nothing, but he frequently pressed the hands of his friends as if intimating his gratitude for their having fulfilled the arduous task he assigned them. At twenty minutes to four, squeezing the hand of one of his friends, and breathing his name, he expired.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.
The Senate came to order, and adjourned to afternoon, 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Drummond, Ordered, that the Chaplain be permitted to furnish a substitute at this Board, whenever he cannot conveniently attend himself.

Petition of Robert Patten and als. to be set off from Topsham to Bowdoinham. Remonstrance of Bailey Pierce et als. inhabitants of Frankfort, against a division of said town—severally read and referred, and sent down for concurrence. The Senate then adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

A message was received from the House by the Clerk just before the adjournment at noon, proposing a convention for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate, agreeably to the order passed by the House on Saturday, which order was laid upon the President's table.

In the afternoon, Mr. Megquier moved the following Resolve, viz: "That all votes upon the report of the Committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Senators, be so far reconsidered, as to accept all that part of said report, which has not been accepted."

The passage of the resolve was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. Dunlap, Hutchinson, and Ingalls, and opposed by Messrs. Kingsbury, Phelps, and Hilton.

The debate continued till nearly dark when the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow, without taking any vote.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Megquier introduced an order, for making application to the Judges of the Supreme Court, for their opinion on the constitutionality of the convention of the message from the House.

Mr. Kingsbury moved that the order be laid on the table till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The democratic republicans would not let the order be laid on the table, unless the national republicans would promise not to go into convention. No promise being made, the motion was rejected 8 to 3, and the debate continued.

Mr. Kingsbury remarked that the hour had arrived, which had been proposed to form a convention with the House for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate, he therefore moved that the Senate do now adjourn.—The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, 8 to 3.

Mr. Phelps of Somerset, then rose and stated that he had a paper which he wished to read and lay upon the table to be entered on the Journal of the Senate. He then read the protest, signed by the 8 members who went into convention, as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

Senate, Feb. 2, 1830.

Whereas, by the decease of the Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN, late Governor of the State of Maine, it became the duty of the President of the Senate, to exercise the office the Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified, and by the Constitution, his duties as President while so exercising the office of Governor, shall be suspended. And whereas, the Hon. Joshua Hall, was, on the fourteenth day of January last, duly elected President of the Senate, and accepted the office, and still continues to hold the same, and no other person having been duly qualified to act as Governor, we, the undersigned Senators of the State of Maine, hereby protest against the right of the said Joshua Hall, to preside and act and vote at the Senate Board, believing such a course to be incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution. And whereas, it has been ascertained by the Senate, that sixteen Senators have been elected, and there are four vacancies, to wit: three in the district of York; and John Bodwell, Abijah Usher, Jr., Nathan D. Appleton, Moses Sweat, Benjamin Pike, & James Goodwin, are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancies; and one in the District of Washington; and that Obadiah Hill and Charles Peavy, are the constitutional candidates to fill said vacancy. The Members of the House of Representatives, having communicated a Message to the Senators elected, proposing a meeting of the Senators with the Members of the House of Representatives, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at eleven o'clock this forenoon, for the purpose of electing by joint ballot, the number of Senators required by the Constitution, to fill the vacancies, we hereby concur with the House, and consent to meet them at the time and place, and for the purposes aforesaid.

And we claim to have this statement and determination entered upon the Journal of the Senate.

The protest was laid upon the table. Mr. Kingsbury then rose and stated, that believing as he did, that the President had no right to vote on the question which had just been taken, and as a majority of the other members had voted for an adjournment, he considered the Senate regularly adjourned, and immediately left the Board and retired, followed by 7 other members.

As they were retiring, Mr. Megquier moved an order, that a message be sent to the House, that the Senate was not ready to form a convention, not having ascertained the vacancies, nor designated the constitutional candidates for filling the same. The question was taken and declared to be a vote, and the Secretary carried the message.

IN THE HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

Mr. Boutelle, introduced the following order:

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 29, 1830.

Whereas, the Legislature of this State, assembled on the first Wednesday of January, 1830, and the house was organized by the choice of a Speaker and Clerk on the third day of the session and was then ready to proceed on the public business; but the Senate was not organized by the election of a President and Secretary till the eighth day of the session. And whereas, on the ninth day of the session, a committee was appointed by the Senate to report on the election of Senators, which committee did not report till the twentieth day of the session. And whereas the Constitution manifestly contemplates an organization of all the branches of Government at an early day after the meeting of the Legislature, and yet we present the singular and unparalleled spectacle of having spent twenty-four days in session—have a President of the Senate of last year, claiming to act as Governor, when it is evident a Governor has been chosen by the people—the vacancies in the Senate not filled, and no Councillors for the present year chosen.

And whereas the Constitution provides that the Members of the House of Representatives and such Senators as have been elected, shall in the manner there prescribed, "elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required." And whereas, it appears by the Records of the Governor and Council, that on the ninth day of December last, the votes for Senators in the senatorial Districts were counted, and that sixteen Senators were elected, and that there were three vacancies in the District of York, and one in the District of Washington. And whereas, it appears by the report above mentioned made to the Senate, and the votes and proceedings of that body on the same, as is proved by their journal, that the full number of Senators to be elected from each District, have not been so elected. And that the Senate have refused on motion made for that purpose, to send a message to this House, proposing to elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required by the Constitution, according to the usage which has heretofore prevailed in such cases.

In consequence of which, no other alternative seems to be presented, but that the public business shall be left undone, the wheels of Government stopped, and the Constitution prostrated, or, this House must proceed, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, to have the vacancies in the Senate filled, the Councillors chosen, and the votes for Governor declared and published, the public business of the State despatched, and the just expectations of the people fulfilled.—Therefore,

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting such Senators, as have been elected, to meet the Members of this House in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday next, at two o'clock, P. M. and elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

The Speaker remarked, that the hour had arrived which had been fixed by the House for a convention for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Senate, that members of the Senate were now present for that purpose, and that as the President of the Senate, who had usual presided in such conventions, was not present, it might be proper to appoint a chairman; he would therefore take the liberty to nominate, and accordingly did nominate Mr. Kingsbury, Senator from Kennebec.

Mr. Smith, of Nobleborough, rose and asked what was the question before the House.

The Speaker explained, that there was no question before the House; his nomination had been made to the convention. He did not consider it necessary that the House should adjourn; it had not been usual to adjourn on such occasions, but to proceed in convention immediately when the members of the Senate came in for that purpose.

Mr. Smith spoke against the proceeding about to be entered into; denied their constitutionality, and stated that in case such convention should be formed & proceeded as contemplated, he should feel it to be his duty to retire.

The Speaker remarked, that as a matter of courtesy the President of the Sen-

ate had always presided in conventions of Members of the two Houses: but there was no provision of the constitution which rendered such a course necessary. He considered it equally proper for the Speaker of the House to preside, as for the President of the Senate. And as the appointment of a chairman was objected to, and as he considered it competent for the Speaker of the House to preside, if there was no objection that course would be adopted.

Mr. Ruggles rose and stated that he agreed in opinion with the gentleman from Nobleborough. He considered the course proposed unconstitutional, and dangerous to the rights of the people. He held in his hand a protest against the proposed convention, signed by seventy members of the House, which he asked leave to read and lay on the table and requested that it should be entered on the Journal. It was read and received accordingly. [The number of signatures to the protest appeared from inspection to be 67.]

Mr. Scammon, of Saco, read an order which he asked leave to lay upon the table, making a statement of facts concerning the vacancies in the District of York. The order was laid on the table and upon the question shall the order pass?

Mr. Smith, of Nobleborough, rose and protested against the proceedings; denied their right to act upon the order, as it did not purport to be an order of the House, but an order of a convention.—He therefore under existing circumstances must beg leave to retire. He accordingly took his hat and walked out, followed by Mr. Ruggles, and probably all the other members who signed the protest.

Voted, that the Clerk of the House be requested to act as Clerk of the convention.

Mr. Kingsbury, of Kennebec stated that he held in his hand a paper which he wished to read, and have entered on the Journal of the convention. He then read the protest against the right of the President of the Senate to vote, which had been read in the Senate and laid on the table before the members left the Board. The protest was ordered to be recorded on the Journal of the convention.

The order introduced by Mr. Scammon was then taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, the records of the Governor and Council in relation to the returns of votes for Senators, and also extracts from the Journal of the Senate showing the proceedings of that body on the same subject, were read.

It was then voted, that a committee of five to be nominated by the Chair, be appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for the three Senators to fill the vacancies in the District of York.—Messrs. Phelps and Gardiner, of the Senate, and Powers, Severance, and Shaw, of the House, were appointed said committee.

Voted, that three names of constitutional candidates be born on one ballot.

A return of the convention was taken and it appeared there 84 present. The committee proceed to count the votes, and came in and declared the whole number to be 83; and that

John Bodwell had	83
Abijah Usher, Jr.	83
Nathan D. Appleton	83

Mr. Robinson, of Vassalborough, stated that the committee must have made a mistake in counting the votes for he voted for Mr. Pike, and the member who sat beside him did the same.

Mr. Kingsbury moved, that inasmuch as there appeared to be a mistake in counting, the committee should proceed to collect the ballots again; which was accordingly done. And the committee came in the second time and declared the whole number to be

John Bodwell had	81
Abijah Usher, Jr.	83
Nathan D. Appleton,	83
Benjamin Pike,	2

Whereupon Messrs. BODWELL, USHER, and APPLETON, were declared elected.

Mr. Fulsome, of Eastport, then introduced an order containing a statement of facts in regard to the vacancy in the district of Washington, and proposing that the convention proceed to fill the same. A committee of five was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Drummond and Hinds, of the Senate, and Fulsome, Chamberlain, and McGaffee, of the House, to receive, sort and count the votes for a Senator, to fill the vacancy in the district of Washington. The committee reported the whole number of votes to be 82.

Obadiah Hill, had 82, and was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, it was ordered, that the Secretary of State be directed to notify Messrs. Bodwell, Usher, Appleton, and Hill of their election; and that he be requested, on their arrival, to conduct them to the council chamber to be qualified; and then introduce them into the Senate Chamber.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Hallowell, it was voted that copies of the Journal of the Convention be prepared and certified by the Chairman and Secretary, and deposited with the records of each House, and that a committee of three be appointed to examine the jour-

nal, and see that it was made up correctly. Messrs. Clark, of Hallowell, Kingsbury, of the Senate, and Boutelle, of Waterville, were appointed said committee.

There appearing to be no other business, the convention was then dissolved and the members of the Senate retired.

On motion of Mr. Norton, of Milburn, the House adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1830.

SENATE.

The following petitions from Maine were presented and referred, viz.

By Mr. Holmes—From Edward S. Jarvis, Collector of Frenchman's Bay, for an increase of his compensation.

By Mr. Holmes—From the inhabitants of the town of Phippsburg, Maine.

By Mr. Sprague—From the inhabitants of the town of Sedgwick, Maine.

By Mr. Holmes—From the inhabitants of the town of Vinal Haven, in Maine, for a light house.

By Mr. Holmes—From the inhabitants of Maine, for an enlargement of the pier erected for the preservation of the harbor of Wells.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The unfinished business of Thursday, being the order of the day, was then resumed, and the question being on the motion of Mr. Webster to postpone, indefinitely, the resolution proposed by Mr. Foot, concerning the public lands, and the amendment proposed to the same by Mr. Woodbury.

Mr. Hayne rose and in continuation of his reply to Mr. Webster, addressed the Senate for two hours and a half.—When he had concluded,

Mr. Webster rose to reply, but as the hour was advanced (it being then near 4 o'clock) he yielded the floor to

Mr. Bell, who moved an adjustment. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned.

Jan. 26.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution concerning Surveys of the Public Lands; when Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in full reply to the late Speech of Mr. Hayne. About half past three he gave way to a request of one of the members; upon whose motion

The Senate adjourned, Mr. W. having the floor to conclude to-morrow.

Jan. 27.

The following petitions from Maine were presented and referred, viz:

By Mr. Sprague—From the inhabitants of Winthrop, in Maine, to discontinue the practice of transporting and opening the mail on the Sabbath.

By Mr. Sprague—From the inhabitants of the coast and harbors between Penobscot Bay and Eastport, Maine, for a light-house on one of the Swan Islands.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution respecting the Surveys of the Public Lands. Mr. Webster in a speech of three hours' length, concluded his argument. Mr. Hayne followed, in reply, in a speech of about an hour in length; to which Mr. Webster briefly rejoined; and then on motion of Mr. Benton,

The Senate adj.

IN THE HOUSE.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Polk in the chair, on the Report of the Committee on Elections on the memorial of Reuel Washburn, contesting the election of James W. Ripley, returned as one of the members of this House, from the State of Maine, when

Mr. Tucker and Mr. Anderson successively addressed the House upon the subject; after which

The Committee rose, and reported progress, (Mr. Pearce being next entitled to the floor,) and then

The House adj.

Jan. 26.

Mr. Wingate, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the petition of James Barnett, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was twice read and committed.

Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. Evans, of Maine it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Waldoborough to Montville, in the State of Maine, by Washington and Liberty.

[The House has not yet come to any decision on the Maine election.]

A Washington correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, 10th inst. writes, "Mr. Adams is in better health than at any former period of his life and is more than usually agreeable and entertaining. A few days ago, the 2d Auditor, (Mr. Lewis, of the President's household) paid him a visit, which was promptly returned by Mr. A. at the old house where he was wont to reign with so much dignity, and certainly with some share of ability. This consigning to the tomb of the Capulets all personal animosity among political opponents, augurs well."

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

An association of Physicians met at Paris, in compliance with an invitation given by several of the Medical brethren of this County, for the purpose of deliberating on measures favorable to the promotion of TEMPERANCE. The association was organized by choosing Dr. Jacob Tewksbury, of Oxford, Chairman, and Nathaniel Grant, M. D. of Norway, Secretary.

After freely discussing the subject of temperance and the evils resulting from the use of ardent spirits, the association resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it is most certain that the prevalent public opinion with regard to the internal use of ardent spirits is essentially erroneous, and endangers the formation of intemperate habits, which, unless abandoned, will most certainly produce the ruin of health, character, property & domestic happiness, & as at this day the Philanthropist is in almost every part of our country actively and successfully engaged in disseminating the true principles of temperance among all classes of men—and whereas, it appears to be in a peculiar sense, the duty of Physicians to investigate these principles and aid the cause of temperance by their example, testimony and influence.

Therefore resolved 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting the internal use of ardent spirits to persons in health, is hurtful; that if continued, instead of strengthening, it weakens the system and induces a predisposition to disease: that it is in no case a protection against the operation of contagion and may safely be abandoned by all the attendants on the sick and that its use at funerals is not only useless but exceedingly unbecoming the solemnities of such occasions.

Resolved 2ndly, That it is our opinion that intemperance steals upon the initiated so insidiously, and so imperceptibly, and effectually obtunds the moral perceptions that the seduced, ere he is aware of his exposure, is in danger of being enslaved and ruined; and the only certain remedy against intemperance is to abandon the use of intoxicating agents altogether, except as medical prescriptions.

Resolved 3dly, That we will use our influence and example to discourage the internal use of ardent spirits, that we will on all proper occasions inculcate and defend the principles of temperance, especially when called upon to do it in our professional character, and that we will furthermore, avoid the prescription of alcoholic preparations of medicine whenever we can secure with equal certainty the same results by the use of other agents.

Resolved 4thly, That we view it to be incumbent on ourselves and the medical brethren in general to investigate the laws and principles of temperance; for although much has been done and written on the subject, yet in our opinion the final influence of those laws and principles on the health, longevity, intellect, morals and improvement of mankind, has never yet been fully tested by any nation or community.

Resolved lastly, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in our public newspapers.

The association then adjourned to meet at the Inn of JOSHUA SMITH, Esq. in Norway Village, on Thursday, February 25th, 1830, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time it is hoped there will be a general attendance, and an address delivered by some one of the medical brethren, or some other person favorable to the cause of temperance.

A meeting of the medical gentlemen of Oxford County is invited by the members of this Association, at the above-mentioned place and the above mentioned day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to form a County Medical Society, for the purpose of medical improvement.

NATHANIEL GRANT, Sec'y.

Paris, January 27, 1830.

[Our Editors, friendly to the cause of Temperance, and to Medical improvement, will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion in their papers.]

[The following letter is intended as an answer to the letter of Jack Downing, published in the Portland Daily Courier:]

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

DEAR CUSEN JACK—

I take this opportunity to let you know that I am well hoppin these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. Your letters to Uncle Josh and I cum in the Courier jest in the nick of time for we had jest got a load of axhandles redy to send down to Portland to sell, with a bag of dried apples for Ant Feby and a grate bunch of gord sticks for Uncle Abram. Father says that if axhandles dont sell he dont believe but what gordis will now the Legislater are there, for he says that Squire Vargin says they make a nation sight of use of um theré at the Legislater, for he says more then three quarters of um are always gorded half to deth by the tother quarter. So I gess as how we shall send the gord sticks and the dried apples and keep the axhandles, till Uncle Nat gets home from Quddy.

Now about that speaker that you spok about—why father says he aint a goin to give it up yet, for he dont beleve they'll keep him in speaker much longer if he dont speak any more than you tell about. Why darn it, what's the use in having a speaker that wont speak. Now father says that Squire Rugguls can speak a playg while when theres nothing atall to speak about. So father says he wont pay the bushel of corn yet.

Now father and Squire Stanfast had it hip and thi tother day on pollyticks. The Squire sed the Jacksonites acted like a set of unprincipled demagogues and didnt mean to have any government this year because they couldnt have sich as they wanted. Father told him the Huntoonites were a set of good-for-nothing raskuls and he hopt the Jacksonites would stick it out to the last minut and not let any body be Governor unless they could have a good Jackson republikin. The Squire sed the Jacksonites didnt care three skips of a house what became of the country if they could only get the loves and fishes, and he hopt the republikins wouldnt be now beet out of their right. Then father sed the Huntoonites were nothin but a set of tory rebbels and would sell their country for a mess of porridge. Then the Squire sed the Jacksonites didnt know what the constitution was, and was too lazy and too ignorant to learn it. And then father sed the Huntoonites didnt know B from a bulls foot. And so they had it, talkin pollyticks for about two hours full chisel.

Now I askt father what they ment by that *primy facy case* that you spok about, but he sed he didnt know for they hadent any sich cases when he was in the Legislature and he gest you didnt here it rite for they had all kinds of cases there, but he never herd any thing like a *primy facy case*. So thinks I'll just ax the schoolmaster if he knows.

I did and he sed there was no sichy case at all at all. He says theres only three cases in the whole, the nomotive, the positive and the objective. But I ask'd him if he didnt think some of them grate fellers in the Legislature, such as Lawyer Bowtell, Lawyer Rugguls, Lawyer Smith, & so forth & so forth, didnt know better than he did. And dont you think—the little feller said he'd bet nimpence to a grate they didnt half of um know how to kongigate the vurb tobe. So ye see I didnt get much out of the schoolmaster and so I thot I'd just ask Squire Stanfast. So tother night when Suky was at home I went over there, and there was the Squire smokin in the chimblly corner. So I just ast the Squire what kind of a case a *primy facy case* was. Now the Squire, you know, aint very rapid when he aint talking pollyticks, so he thot out a spell and then says he, why Ephraim I dont exactly know, but I beleve they had just such a case as that in Court tother day. O yes says I, I member something about it. Now I was over on the Hill tother day to get father sum tobacco and mother sum snuf and so I thot I'de just go in to the court a spell and I there saw a tarnal sight of Lawyers, I gess more than youve got down there in the Legislature. And they'd got a poor old man up there for takin unlawful interest—only about twenty-five per cent I beleve they cald it. But he went very poor nother I gess, for they sed he'd got a tarnal sight of money. Well there was Squire Fezenton come all the way from Portland to get him clear. And by hokey, I thot when I herd him speak, he'd got the old feller clear sure anuf, for he's a real spanker at speakin. I'll bet a half pint he'll beet your Daniel Lambert man out and out. Now there was a little man, a Lawyer they said from tother county, and he was a very, pretty looking man and pretty smart I gess, and I didnt see any thing but he was manerly enuf too; but when Squire Fezenton was speakin so smart to the jury, I beleve they cald'd um, why this little man sed something right in the face and eyes of the jury, kinter half to himself that Squire Fezenton didnt like, so he gave him a kind of a sly dab under the joles by way of speakin. Lord how quick the little feller was up. And the whol Court had to stop as much as five minits to hear him talk to the Judg about it. But the Judg sed as how he didnt mene any thing and that Squire Fezenton didnt mene any thing, and so the matter ended for the present as if none on um didnt mene any thing. But I thot twas tarnal strange none of it shouldnt mene any thing. So Squire Fezenton went on speakin to the jury again. But O Lud, what a feelin he gave that little Kenebecker agin, for he made the matter ten times worse then twas before, and I gess the little feller wished he hadent sed a word. But howsomever I think he's a pretty smart little good kind of a man for they all sed so. After all the Squire didnt get the old feller clear for the jury sed he was gilty, so he had to pony up.

Now Jack, they say they haint made any Governor yet down there to the Legislature because they cant agree about who it shall be. Now I'll tell ye what Jack, I've found a man that's gest the checker fort. He's the very same Judg that I was just speakin about. Why he's the puttyest man you ever see and

nobody never sed he never gave a misbeholden word to nobody. And they say he's a playg small feller too by way of Judgin & so forth. And they say the Lawyers all like him terribly and are awful fraid of him too. And then he's bin to Congress and knows all about that, and he's very good to the poor too and all that. Now I dont beleve theres a better man in all creation for Governor then he is. And why wont you just step into the Legislature and tell um about it Jack. I dont beleve but they'll all give up all their old kandidates that have bin all pickt to pieces and chuse this same Judg for Governor.

Now I haint told ya after all what was sed about the *primy facy case* at the court. But its no matter for I didnt hear enuff to learn any thing right up and down about what it was, so I want you to find out and let me know all about it.

I cant write any more at this time only let me know how the axhandles sell and mother wats to know if uncle Nat cant sell dride apples well down to Quoddy.

But one word more about the Judg—you'll want to know what his name is I spose. Now the Old Colony fokes a bout here call him sometimes squire Zeek, for they say he's and old Colony man, for these old colony fokes think they have a rite to give any gentleman a homespun name if he comes from the old Colony. But his proper name they say is Judg Whitman, and he lives in Portland, so that any of them can see him. And if you'll keep a little look out for a pair of white specks that he wares and it will do you good to have a look at him.

I am goin to send this letter in the Oxford Observer, for they say they wont let any body see it but Uncle Sam.

I remain your lovin cousin till death.

EPHRAIM DOWNING.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1830.

Our readers will perceive, by referring to the proceedings of the Legislature found in another part of this paper, that affairs are beginning to assume a more decisive character. On Tuesday last, a convention of both Houses was convened in the Representatives' Chamber for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate. It appears from the report of the convention, that Messrs. Bodwell, Usher, and Appleton, were elected from York District: and that the Hon. Obadiah Hill was elected from Washington District. The Jackson party, rather than to witness their defeat, left the House soon after the members of the Senate came into the Representatives' Chamber. The Jackson 8 of the Senate did not feel disposed to follow the example of the republicans, but remained in the Senate till just before the republicans returned from the House, when the 8 members remaining at the Board, adj'd. till 10 o'clock next day. The other 8 assembled at three in the afternoon, agreeably to what they considered the regular adjournment, on the motion of Mr. Kingsbury, but there not being a quorum present they adjourned to 10 o'clock next morning.

On Wednesday morning soon after the Senate came to order, Mr. Usher, one the Senators chosen by the convention on the preceding day, came in attended by the Secretary of State, who stated that he had attended Mr. Usher to the Council Chamber, and that the oaths required to qualify him to act as Senator, had been administered to him, by the officiating Governor, when Mr. Usher took his seat. It was then moved that the Secretary make the ballots bearing the numbers of the vacant seats at the Board, and that Mr. Usher be permitted to draw one, which should designate the seat he should occupy at the Board.

NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC. Part first, containing elementary lessons. By Frederick Emerson, Principal of the department of writing and arithmetic, Boylston School, Boston.

We have seen this little Manual, and have the satisfaction of recommending it to the public as worthy of claiming a place among other primary objects. Its elementary exercises, when rationally conducted, are adapted to the capacities of children at a very early age. This influence of arithmetic on the character of children, in developing the faculties of reasoning, and habituating the mind to investigation, is conducive to progress in every other branch of knowledge. Notwithstanding the truth of the above remark, the practice of postponing arithmetic till pupils arrive at the age of nine or ten years, still prevails in a great part of our country, and calls for the attention of those to whom the concerns of popular education are intrusted. The purpose for which this Manual is intended is to facilitate the instruction of the younger classes in our common schools. It contains the First Part of a course of exercises in arithmetic which is published in three parts. The method of teaching this is by the illustration of plates, and the location of unit marks under questions, which is an improvement in teaching arithmetic. The slate and pencil are not required in the performance of lessons in Part First.

Gen. TIMOTHY UPHAM, of Portsmouth, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire by a National Republican Convention held in Stafford County. Gen. Upham was an officer in the late war, and is a republican of the old school, and has been recommended by Gen. Jackson, from the Collectorship at Portsmouth, to make room for a Jacksonian.

The meeting of Physicians which was notified to be holden at Poland Corner on the second Wednesday in February, is postponed to the third Wednesday in February.

LEWIS WATERMAN has been appointed Agent for the OXFORD OBSERVER, at Chenery's Mills and vicinity, to whom all persons who may wish to subscribe for the Observer may apply, and also pay their bills when due.

THE DISORGANIZERS DEFEATED.

With pleasure we inform our readers that there is a prospect that "the wheels of Government" will now move on, for the Jackson Eight are in the minority and can no longer obstruct the organization of the Government. The opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in answer to the question that was proposed to them—"who is Governor"—was, that Mr. HALL, President of the Senate was the acting Governor, and not Mr. Cutler. Judges Meilen and Parris agreed in their opinions; but Judge Weston Dissented. Their opinion was announced to the Senate by the Secretary of State, upon which Mr. Hall after making a few remarks, retired into the Council Chamber. The Secretary of the Senate then appointed a Committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for a President *pro tem*. Messrs. Ingalls, Gardiner and Steele were the Committee. Mr. Ingalls reported that 18 votes were thrown, which he said appeared a greater number of votes than there were Senators. The Committee wished to be instructed, if all of the votes should be counted, and by a vote of the Board, 8 in the affirmative and 7 in the negative. The 18 were ordered to be counted. Mr. Ingalls then reported, the whole number of votes 18, necessary to a choice 10. SANFORD KINGSBURY had that number and was accordingly elected. Mr. K. addressed briefly the Senate, and then took the Chair. Mr. K. remarked that he was appointed upon a committee in the forenoon; and as it was necessary for that Committee to proceed forthwith he begged leave to resign. His resignation was accepted; and Mr. Appleton of York, was nominated to fill the vacancy. Some objections were made to the nomination; but it was finally accepted 8 to 7. Mr. Phelps then introduced an order that Messrs. Usher, Bodwell, and Appleton be allowed to retain the seats they held at the Senate Board—and after some discussion, the vote was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Appleton, of York, moved that the decision of the Senate which rejected the report of the Committee upon the Governor's votes be reconsidered & that that Report be accepted as amended. After a long discussion in which Kingsbury, Hutchinson, Gardner, Hilton, Ingalls and Appleton took part, the Report was accepted as amended.

YEAS—Messrs. Drummond, Bodwell, Appleton, Usher, Kingsbury, Hinds, Morse, Gardiner, Healey, Phelps, and Hilton—11.

NAYS—Dunlap, Davee, Hutchins, Hutchinson, MEGQUIER!!! Ingalls, and Steele—7.

The Report was accepted and JONATHAN G. HUNTON, as the House had previously accepted the Report, was declared ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

On motion of Mr. Gardner, Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Hunton, to notify him of his election—and to request his attendance in the hall of the House of Representatives, to take the oaths of office. The Senate then adj.

Wonderful!!—As soon as the Jacksonites in the House, heard from the proceedings in the Senate that business must proceed, up jumps Mr. Bradbury with the following order. This goes to confirm what we have often said—that it was the determination of the Jackson party to *disorganize* the government if possible—that they had resolved no government should be organized, unless it was under their direction. The order however received its quietus.

The following order was introduced by Mr. Bradbury of Hollis.

Whereas there does not appear to be any probability of the Legislature being able to do any thing at this session which shall afford any justification to the people for incurring the expense of a protracted session, and it not being probable that the public good any longer require the continuance in session of the two Houses; Therefore,—ordered, that the Senate be requested to concur with the House in a proposition to adjourn without day.

On motion, voted to postpone the further consideration of the above order to the first Monday in March.

Portland Daily Advertiser.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Feb. 6.

DYEING, CLEANSING & PRINTING, by the Lynn Printing Company. T. O. BRADLEY, Agent for the Company.

Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street. Sept. 29, Portland.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident Proprietors and owners of Lands in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, that the same have been taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1828, in the sums following, viz:

Nonresidents names where known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	No. of divisions.	Value.	Tax.	Original Proprietors.
Owner unknown, 1-2	24	88		200	1 20	David Evans.
Owner unknown,			4th	150	0 90	Stephen Farrington.
Owner unknown,	18	140	4th	420	2 52	Abiel Chandler.
Owner unknown,		114	4th	342	2 05	Benj. Russell.
Owner unknown,		100	4th	400	2 40	John Evans.
Owner unknown,		174	3d	696	4 18	John Evans.
Owner unknown,			5th	150	0 90	John Evans.
Owner unknown,	11	100		200	1 20	Andrew M'Millan.
Parts of Lot,	13	5	1st	100	0 60	Joseph Frye.
One lot at Fryeburg Corner on which E. Ben. Howe's shop stands.				400	2 40	Samuel Osgood.
One house lot at Fryeburg corner,				50	0 30	
Rev. F. L. Whiting,	6	40	1st	200	1 20	Nathaniel Merrill.
Owner unknown,	39		4th	150	0 90	Moses Day.
Owner unknown, part of			3d	30	0 18	Ezekiel Walker.
Owner unknown,	2					John Webster.
	4					John Webster.
	5					John Charles.
	6					Joseph Frye.
One Store & lot at Fryeburg Corner,				500	3 00	
Pine plain, Codman Land,		400		400	2 40	Samuel Ingalls.
Upland and Intervale,	60	1st		500	3 00	John Webster.
Pine Plain,	8	47		188	1 13	John Webster.
Upland Lot,		40	1st	200	1 20	
1-4 part Saw & grist mill,				100	0 60	
Owner unknown,	53	75	4th	228	1 36	Joseph Frye.
Owner unknown,	5	100		500	3 00	Capt. John Chandler.
Henry Warren, part of,	12	24		75	0 45	Andrew M'Millan.
Amos Poor,			4th	200	1 20	Ezekiel Walker.
Adjoining town line			4th	100	0 60	do do
Owner unknown,	22					Samuel Ingalls.
Owner unknown,	20					John Chandler, Jr.
Owner unknown,	1	433		1200	7 20	John Russell.
Owner unknown,	2					Mark Stacey.
Owner unknown,	39					James Hazeltine.
Owner unknown,	2	12		180	1 08	Joseph Frye.

Unless said Taxes are paid with all necessary intervening charges on or before the first day of March next, so much of said Lands will then be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at the House of Philip Eastman, in Fryeburg, as will pay said Taxes and charges. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on said day. EBENEZER FESSENDEN, Jr. Collector for 1828. 3w 32

Fryeburg, Jan. 22d, 1830.

ASHES! WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in Goons, the other half Cash.

INCREASE ROBINSON. Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will reward any person who will give him information of having purchased an AXE of William Lord of Norway, at any time between the first of September last and the present time. The AXE is supposed to have been sold in Norway, Paris, Oxford or Waterford. WILLIS SAMPSON. Norway, Feb. 6, 1830. 33

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on Wednesday the 25th of February, and the Female Department under the care of Miss E. T. JONES, on the tenth of March. Young Ladies may be instructed in all the Ornamental Branches as well as Morals and Manners. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y. Feb. 4, 1830. 33

PRIZES.

32 55 13 56 46 43 41 20 54 WERE the drawn ballots in Class No. 1, for 1830, in the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery.

The 6th Class of the Steam Navigation draws to-morrow—Tickets only two dollars—Quarters fifty cents; and on Saturday next the 2d Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery draws—which contains forty Prizes of a thousand dollars each; it is truly a splendid scheme.

As there are some of the Lotteries which draw about every week, persons in want of tickets will do well to call at Barton's Lottery Office.

ASA BARTON, Agent. 3 32 Norway, Feb. 1.

HENRY POOR.

At No. 3, UNION ROW, Middle-street, PORTLAND,

HAS just received for the Winter trade, every description of

DRY GOODS.

Such as CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; Camblets; Plaids; Silks; Ticks; Calicoes; Lace Veils; Linens; Merinoes; Merino Shawls; Double ground Laces; Bobbinet Laces; Damasks; Diapers; Cotton Warps; Sheetings; Shirtings, with almost every variety of STAPLE GOODS, usually wanted, which will be offered at such prices as will give satisfaction to the buyer under any reasonable circumstance whatever.

H. P. would also suggest that he has this day received a big lot of Live Geese and Russia

FEATHERS,

of a superior quality. 6w 28 January, 1st, 1830.

SATIN CLOAKS.

JUST received, two dozen elegant New York City made Satin Cloaks, a new and splendid article, of every shade and style, at T. O. BRADLEY'S, No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle street. Portland, Dec. 24.

SILK FRINGES.

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, a fine assortment PARIS PRINCES, of all colors. T. O. BRADLEY.

BOOKS—CHEAP.

CHILDREN of the Abbey—Scottish Chiefs—Devil on two Sticks—Alonzo and Melissa—Rinaldo Rinaldina Three Spaniards—Theodore of the Peruvians—Exiles of Siberia—Charlotte Temple—Man of feeling—George Barnwell—Obi or three fingered Jack—Eccentric Biography—Charlotte and Werter—Flowers of Wit—Painsford Villa—Visit to the sea side—Pity's Gift—Sister's Friend—Book of various Games for Boys—The year improved—Guide to Wealth—Beauties of Masonry—Life of Washington—Life of Franklin—Mason's Sermons—Remains of Henry Kirke White—Pious Instructor—Law's Christian Perfection—Mrs. Rowe's Letters—Devout Exercises—Jay's Prayers—Spirit of Prayer—Poor Man's Heap—Comic Dramas—Thane of Fife, a poem—Hero of No Fiction—World without Souls—together with a large assortment of Books, which will be sold very low, if immediate application is made.

Just received as above, the January number of the Christian Examiner and General Review. The attention of liberal, as well as literary gentlemen, are invited to this work.

Also, a new supply of the new MANUAL of MATERIA MEDICA, a very valuable work and much superior to any other Materia Medica extant. Also, Cooper's Surgery with notes by Tyrell—Cazenave on the diseases of the skin, a work which is held deservedly high in the estimation of the medical profession—Wistar's Anatomy—Medical Dictionary—Fordyce on Fever—Wilson on Fever—Bell's Dissections—Thomas' Practice.

The following were the drawn ballots in the 12th Class of the Oxford Canal Lottery, new series, (viz.)

26 20 43 47 7 44 13 51 10

Another Class draws next Wednesday. If you want a prize call at Barton's, as he sold one of fifty dollars last week.

Also, for sale, a few dozen White Oak Axe Handles at 75 cts. per dozen, and Goad Sticks at two shillings per dozen.

ASA BARTON, Agent. 3 31 Norway, Jan. 26, 1830.

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern. Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 13

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Oh, Heavenly Father, by that name
Which thou hast chosen, e'en above
Which thou hast chosen, e'en above
Those who thy boundless power proclaim;
That name of mercy and of love,
Which bids us all our wishes speak,
Our woes impart, our wants declare,
Let me address thee now, and seek
To utter thus a Mother's prayer:

Grant, Heavenly Father, to my child,
A heart submissive to thy will;
Thankful for good, and reconcil'd
But love to every seeming ill;
Still may it feel and understand,
That all alike thy love declare,
The cheering smile, the chast'ning hand;
Oh, answer thus a Mother's prayer.

Guide, Heavenly Father, guide its feet
Far from ambition's dang'rous height;
The throne where Virtue keeps her seat,
Be this its homage and delight;
Preserve its steps, in thoughtless youth,
From pleasure's flow-concealed snare;
Direct them to the paths of Truth,
In answer to a Mother's prayer.

Keep, Heavenly Father, keep its heart,
Pure, humble, ardent, and sincere;
Teaching the hand when to impart,
The eye to shed the pitying tear;
With virtuous fortitude supplied,
Undazzled by the tinsel glare
Of Fashion, Folly, and of Pride;
Oh, answer thus a Mother's prayer.

Spar'd, Heavenly Father, may I be,
To mark awhile its rising sun,
If so it seemeth good to Thee;
If not, thy better will be done:
This, then, the only boon I crave,
Grant that my child these gifts may share,
And thank thee, on a Mother's grave,
For answering a Mother's Prayer.

REMINISCENCES.—There are many associations connected with our earlier years, to which it is pleasing to recur when Time may have laid his shrivell'd hand upon our brow. To recall to our minds the season of youth, when joy reigned in the heart, and happiness sparkled in the eye, causes many painful as well as pleasurable emotions.

How dear the recollection when the cares and ills of life come crowding upon the mind, when our fondest hopes have been crushed and withered by disappointment, how dear the remembrance of the joys of childhood! when the streams of joy are dried up, and the green spots in memory's waste are parched and blighted, the thoughts of other times, and early days, come over the soul—when cradled in our mother's arms, again flit across the mind, bringing balm and peace to the wounded spirit.

With what a potent energy do the recollections of the past, restore to age the fervid vigor of youth—and make the feeble pulses throb wildly with the long abandoned thoughts of early ambition.

Memory! memory! how inexpressibly dark and cheerless were the autumn of our days, if thy light beamed not in glory and gladness upon the soul! By thine aid we revisit the hallowed haunts of our youth—those scenes of childhood which we loved so well! We hear again the "household voices" that have so long been mute, which were wont to fill the heart with unalloyed delight—we hear again the song of birds by the mountain stream, whose gentle ripple hath softly lulled us to repose—we see again those looks of unutterable fondness which shall no more meet the sight of our aching eyes—we hear again the fairy tale which oft was told when gathered round the winter hearth—we see the happy faces and sparkling eyes of our early companions—we hear the chimes of the Sabbath bell whose tones were music to our ears—the charming words of friends—these are thy charms, O memory! There is no enjoyment like the remembrance of other days—how gladly do we turn from the cold realities of the present, to catch one sunny glimpse of past joys to the bright scenes of our early pilgrimage, and refresh the soul at the fountain of recollection.—[Amulet.

THE FEMALE HEART.—There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, immutable affections. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness—the spell that once draws them forth is the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted, as a woman's love. It matters not, whether it be for a husband or child, or sister, or brother, it is the same pure unquenchable flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touchstone is trial. Do but give her one token of love, one kind word, or gentle look, even if it be amid desolation and death—the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of earthly bond or mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda, is the female heart; and more devoted than the idol-

atry of Mecca is woman's love. There is no sordid view, qualifying self-interest in the feeling. It is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul, and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled and enthusiastic female than the sycophantic fawnings of millions.

PASSAGE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT OVER THE BALKAN. — He found the difficulties in possession of the mountaineers and other independent Thracian tribes. They occupied the summit of a mountain that completely commanded the pass, and rendered advance impossible. Alexander carefully examined the mountain range, but failed to discover any other practicable defile. He determined, therefore, to storm the enemy's position and thus force his way. The mountain's brow was crowned with a line of wagons, intended not only to serve as a rampart, but to be rolled precipitously upon the ascending phalanx. In order to meet the danger, Alexander ordered the soldiers to open their ranks, where the ground would allow it, and permit the wagons to pass through the interval; where that was impossible, to throw themselves on the ground, lock their shields together in that position, and allow the wagons to roll over them. The shields of the Macedonian phalanx could be interlinked in cases of necessity. This enabled them to disperse the pressure of the wheels among many bucklers, and when the first shock had been withstood, the wagons glided lightly over the brazen pavement and quitted it with a bound. A few were injured by the crush, but not a man was killed. Encouraged by the success of this manoeuvre, they rose, charged up the hill, gained the summit, and the victory was won; for the half-armed barbarians could not withstand the charge of the serried line of pikes, and fled over the hills in every direction.—*Murray's Family Library.*

A PROFITABLE BET.—Mr. A. one of our Green Mountain farmers, had drawn a large birch log to his door, gnarly as the gnarled oak; it had laid exposed to the sun during the summer, he not having the disposition to cut it suitable for the fire-place. Jonathan, one of his neighbors, a real bruiser, called to borrow an axe, a clear cold morning in December. The conversation turned upon their skill in chopping. Jonathan contended he could cut a log sooner than A.—A. thought this a fair opportunity to get his birch cut, and offered to bet Jonathan a half-pint of New-England that he could chop off the birch in less time than he could. Jonathan accepted the challenge, took an old axe, none of the sharpest, mounted the log in question, put to with his whole strength, and in about thirty minutes succeeded in cutting asunder the monstrous eye-sore. A. then took his turn, mounted the birch, and after striking two or three blows, with much apparent charge, dismounted, telling Jonathan he had fairly won the bet, but offered, if he would call some warm day, to double the stake. Jonathan saw the joke and dryly remarked, that he thought the next bet he should make at chopping, he should prefer to try his skill at his own door.—*Vt. Patriot.*

A GOOD HIT.

Previous to an election in Ireland, a landlord of considerable fortune and interest, went over to his estate; he saw one of his tenants digging potatoes, and thus accosted him "Paddy, how do you do?" Paddy, unaccustomed to such a salutation, looked wildly around to see from whence it could come; on perceiving his landlord and taking off his hat he answered, "pretty well, sir, I thank you; I hope I see you well." The landlord continued his conversation by asking, "what news have you Paddy, in this part of the world?" to which the tenant replied, in truth, sir, I have none except that I think we shall have an Election or some such sort of thing." The landlord asked, "what makes you think so, Paddy?" The tenant replied, "only because your honor never axes me how I do except about that time!"

A RADICAL CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHES.—Use as a tooth powder the Spanish snuff called Sabella, and it will clean the teeth as well as any other powder, and totally prevent the tooth ache. Make a regular practice of washing behind the ears with cold water every morning, the remedy is infallible.

The New York Gazette, says, that that city was a good deal astonished yesterday, at the appearance of a large and elegant stage, in the streets, drawn by six "coal black" horses—held "sax in hand" by an experienced whip. It appeared on inquiry, that the coach is intended as a sort of regular "packet" between Jersey city and Newark. We saw the cumbrous vehicle, with its long train of horses, start from Niblo's, in William-st. yesterday afternoon. It set

off with great spirit, and with more passengers than any casual passer-by would of a venture undertake to count. They could not have been much less than forty persons in and upon it. When under way, it looked like a moving bee hive.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to 8/8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds; Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

NEW-YORK AMULET AND LADIE'S LITERARY & RELIGIOUS CHRONICLE. PROSPECTUS.

The primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker-worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall pourtray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays, and scriptural illustrations. We shall endeavor to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating overtones—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying from grave to gay, from lively to serene—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humorous story—an allegory—a ballad—or, a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium, to the heart—or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The entire service of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for sometime past been a contributor to the English periodicals, are engaged for the New York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavors to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.—The New-York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New-York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings. New York, Jan. 9, 1830.

PREMIUM.

A premium of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given by the publisher of the N. Y. Amulet for the best original Tale, which shall blend the evil effects of intemperance and infidelity in the most vivid colors. It must be forwarded, free of expense, previous to the first of March, 1830.

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

Persons SUFFERING under the following Complaints, viz:

Scrofula,	Foul Festering Trup-
Leprosy,	tions,
Salt Rheum,	Pimpled & Carbuncled
St. Anthony's Fire,	Faces,
Fever Sores, even when	Sore Eyes,
the bones are affected,	Sore Legs,
White Swellings,	Scald Head,
Violent Eruptions, af-	Ulcers,
ter Meazles,	Venerial Taints, when
Scurvey,	Mercury has failed,
and all disorders arising from an impure	
state of the Blood and Humors, and who	
are desirous to obtain the best Spring	
and Autumnal Medicine known, are as-	
ured that	

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS Continue Unrivalled for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of these complaints.

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Advertisement

TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE. THE most prevalent and fatal of all the diseases incident to civilized society—the Consumption—may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected Cold.—By estimation it appears that one hundred and fifty thousand persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results may be attributed to common Colds, and a negligent treatment of the harassing Cough that generally ensues—which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the side, and at last Ulcerating Lungs. Violent and repeated Asthmatic attacks also bring on Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, and a little attention to their timely administration, will usually ensure a mitigation of these disorders, and generally effect a cure. The Pills are also an easy and effectual remedy for the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For Colds, Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, tightness and stricture across the Chest, Wheezing, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders in which the purchasers of Dr Relfe's Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, 1 dollar; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

* * * * * Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. * * * * *

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Jan. 26. 31 4w

AT COST—AT COST.

JUST call at number (not two times three, nor three times two, but plain number) 6, Mussey's Row, where for a few weeks will be offered BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES, and a great variety of

DRY GOODS.

of every description—AT COST. Purchasers in want of Bargains will do well not to bother their heads with multiplication, but "just drop in" at

T. O. BRADLEY'S.

Portland, Dec. 1.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where has been received, Mixt BROAD-CLOTHS, "cheap" BLACK & BLUE DO, "very cheap"!!! Mixt CASSIMERES, "unusually cheap"!!! CAMBLETS and PLAIDS, "Dog cheap"!!! BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS, "wonderful cheap"!!!! Black Lace VEHLS, "exceeding cheap"!!!!!!—SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap"!!!!!! CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em"!!!!!! GLOVES, BUT-TONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"!!!!!! Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever!!! SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, "cheap enough"!!! BLANKETS, "reduced prices"!!! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices"!!!! "cheap purchasers are invited to call at the "cheap store" and purchase the "cheap goods," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED.

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of good quality, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "fairly." WM. D. LITTLE. Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

DAMAGED GOODS.

A GREAT variety of DRY GOODS, saved from the wreck of the Schooner Despatch, partially damaged, will be sold at Great Bargains by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy. NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1823; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxysms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected." Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. eonly 47

BASKETS.

FOUR BALES this day received, containing Baskets of every description, Children's Waggon, &c. &c. T. O. BRADLEY.

No. 6, Mussey's Row. Portland, Dec. 25.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(A T the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted rates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye and Corn; and likewise a few lbs. good Butter and Cheese. Jan. 25.